



2015

State Report for County-level Data: Prevalence



Disability Statistics & Demographics
Rehabilitation Research & Training Center

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The StatsRRTC and EPM-RRTC are part of the Institute on Disability at the University of New Hampshire. The Institute on Disability/UCED (IOD) was established in 1987 to provide a university-based focus for the improvement of knowledge, policies, and practices related to the lives of people with disabilities and their families and is New Hampshire's University Center for Excellence in Disability (UCED). Located within the University of New Hampshire, the IOD is a federally designated center authorized by the Developmental Disabilities Act. Through innovative and interdisciplinary research, academic, service, and dissemination initiatives, the IOD builds local, state, and national capacities to respond to the needs of individuals with disabilities and their families.

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2015 Ohio Report for County-level Data: Prevalence

Rehabilitation Research and Training Center on
Disability Statistics and Demographics
A NIDILRR-Funded Center



Introduction

The *State Reports for County-Level Data on Prevalence* are designed to provide the users of disability statistics with the number of people with disabilities for any given state and county in the United States (U.S.). This report is intended to be an online compliment to [Section 1: Population and Prevalence](#) of the *Annual Disability Statistics Compendium* and *Annual Disability Statistics Supplement*, providing greater detail within each state. The *State Reports for County-Level Data on Prevalence* can be used to compare county-level statistics between counties in any given state or states. The following report provides county-level statistics for [Ohio](#).

The proportions of people with disabilities, sometimes called prevalence, presented in the *State Reports for County-Level Data* is a useful tool for advocates, researchers, and policy-makers to plan and provide services and supports for people with disabilities. In this report, the prevalence of people with disabilities is presented as the number of people with disabilities in a given state and county per total state and county populations, respectively. Counts and percentages are provided in tables and maps.

The data for this report comes from the [American Community Survey 5-year data](#). The [American Community Survey \(ACS\)](#) is a national survey developed by the U.S. Census Bureau to provide information on a number of topics about social, economic, and demographic characteristics of the U.S. population. ACS 5-year data is collected over a longer period of time than 1-year data, providing larger sample sizes and increased reliability for less populated areas and small population subgroups. All of the statistics in this report use the ACS 5-year data which includes data from the year of the report and data from the four previous years.

In the ACS, people are identified as having a disability based on responses to a series of six questions asking about having difficulties with vision, hearing, ambulation, cognition, self-care, and independent living. These questions are:

- Are you blind or do you have serious difficulty seeing, even when wearing glasses?
- Are you deaf or do you have serious difficulty hearing?
- Do you have serious difficulty walking or climbing stairs?

- Because of a physical, mental, or emotional condition, do you have serious difficulty concentrating, remembering, or making decisions?
- Do you have difficulty dressing or bathing?
- Because of a physical, mental, or emotional condition, do you have difficulty doing errands alone such as visiting a doctor's office or shopping?

A response of 'yes' to any one of these six questions identifies an individual as having a disability in the ACS. Specific to Ohio, the state chosen for this report, sentences providing interpretation and context for prevalence statistics are included below. A short glossary of terms is also provided at the end of the report explaining the statistics that are illustrated in each sentence.

Interpretation

The following statements are designed to help understand the 2015 county-level statistics from Ohio that are presented:

- For people with and without disabilities:
 - The **range** of total people across Ohio counties, also known as the difference between the largest and smallest counts of people across Ohio counties, was **1,235,690**.
 - The county with the greatest number of total people was **Cuyahoga** (1,247,668 people).
 - The county with the least number of total people was **Noble** (11,978 people).
 - The **average** number of total people across all counties was **129,578**.
 - The **median**, also known as the middle-most number, of total people across Ohio counties was **56,678.0**.

- For people with disabilities:
 - The **range** of people with disabilities across Ohio counties, also known as the difference between the largest and smallest counts of people with disabilities across Ohio counties, was **179,402**.
 - The county with the greatest number of people with disabilities was **Cuyahoga** (181,418 people).
 - The county with the least number of people with disabilities was **Noble** (2,016 people).
 - The **average** number of people with disabilities across all counties was **17,625**.
 - The **median**, also known as the middle-most number, of people with disabilities across Ohio counties was **7,901.0**

Prevalence of People with and without

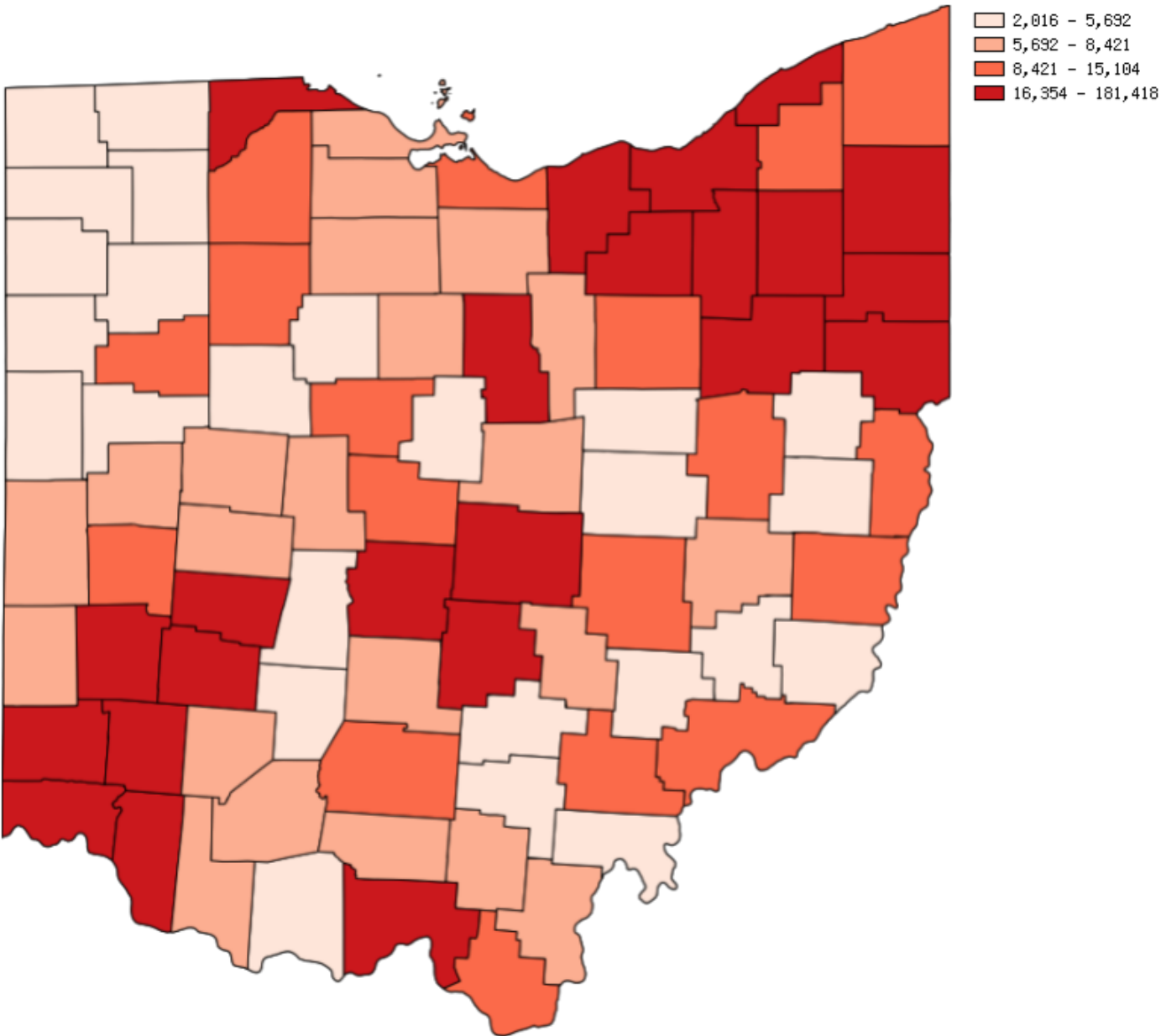
Disabilities for Ohio, by County: 2015

County	Total	Disability		No Disability	
		Count	%	Count	%
Ohio	11,402,897	1,550,962	13.6	9,851,935	86.4
Adams	27,966	5,692	20.4	22,274	79.6
Allen	102,608	14,949	14.6	87,659	85.4
Ashland	52,672	7,289	13.8	45,383	86.2
Ashtabula	96,631	15,104	15.6	81,527	84.4
Athens	64,283	9,822	15.3	54,461	84.7
Auglaize	45,362	5,464	12.0	39,898	88.0
Belmont	65,769	10,939	16.6	54,830	83.4
Brown	43,699	7,135	16.3	36,564	83.7
Butler	369,325	42,817	11.6	326,508	88.4
Carroll	28,078	3,797	13.5	24,281	86.5
Champaign	38,910	5,880	15.1	33,030	84.9
Clark	135,060	22,154	16.4	112,906	83.6
Clermont	199,032	25,140	12.6	173,892	87.4
Clinton	41,579	5,834	14.0	35,745	86.0
Columbiana	102,521	16,581	16.2	85,940	83.8
Coshocton	36,342	5,213	14.3	31,129	85.7
Crawford	42,194	6,755	16.0	35,439	84.0
Cuyahoga	1,247,668	181,418	14.5	1,066,250	85.5
Darke	51,745	7,265	14.0	44,480	86.0
Defiance	38,359	4,944	12.9	33,415	87.1
Delaware	184,495	13,670	7.4	170,825	92.6
Erie	75,209	10,775	14.3	64,434	85.7
Fairfield	146,490	19,576	13.4	126,914	86.6
Fayette	28,270	4,628	16.4	23,642	83.6
Franklin	1,207,823	139,484	11.5	1,068,339	88.5

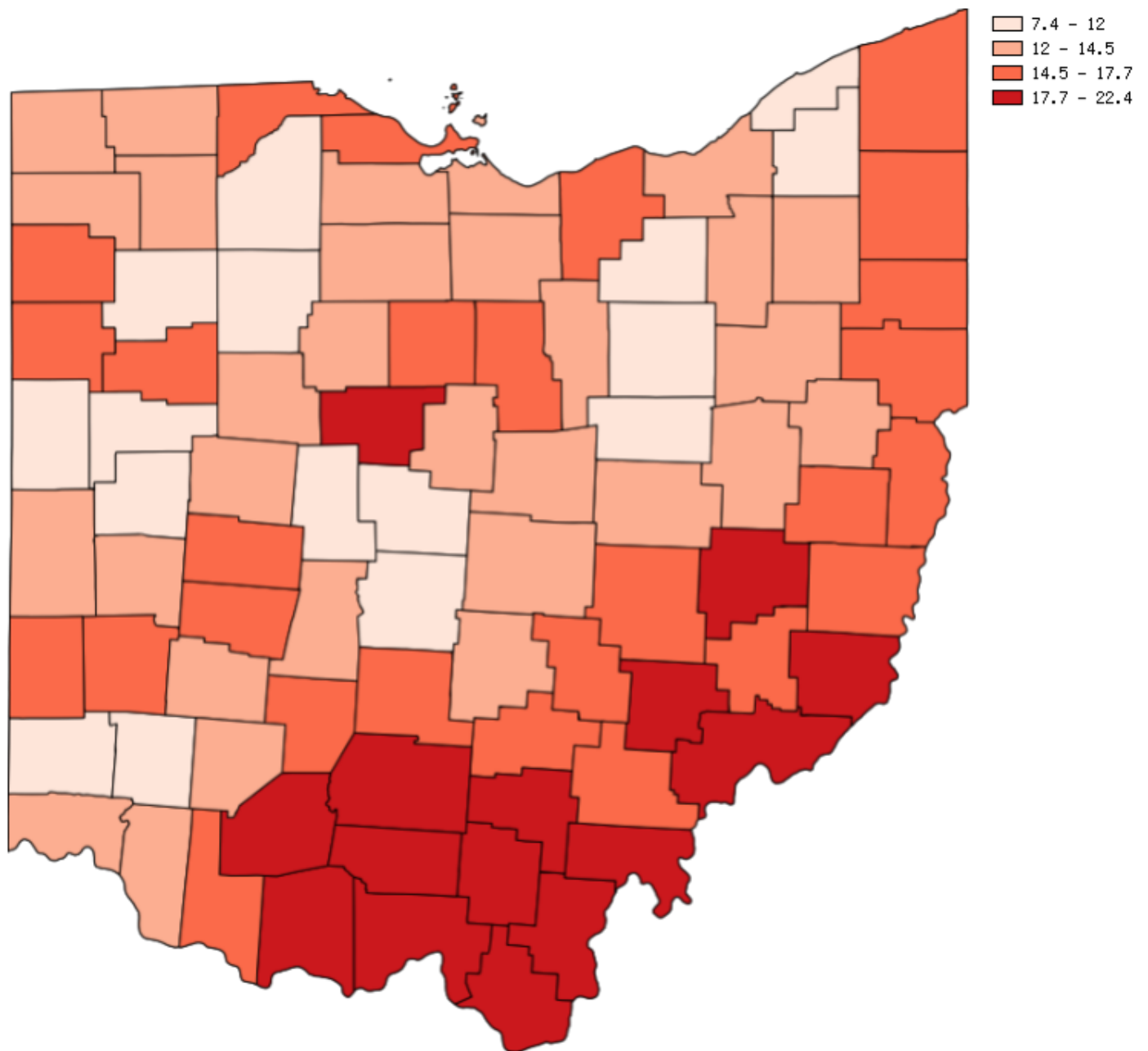
County	Total	Disability		No Disability	
		Count	%	Count	%
Fulton	42,103	5,416	12.9	36,687	87.1
Gallia	30,146	5,998	19.9	24,148	80.1
Geauga	93,257	9,157	9.8	84,100	90.2
Greene	160,236	19,583	12.2	140,653	87.8
Guernsey	39,143	7,193	18.4	31,950	81.6
Hamilton	796,192	99,789	12.5	696,403	87.5
Hancock	74,608	8,561	11.5	66,047	88.5
Hardin	31,532	4,408	14.0	27,124	86.0
Harrison	15,381	2,492	16.2	12,889	83.8
Henry	27,653	3,845	13.9	23,808	86.1
Highland	42,754	7,936	18.6	34,818	81.4
Hocking	28,231	4,807	17.0	23,424	83.0
Holmes	42,660	3,585	8.4	39,075	91.6
Huron	58,421	7,866	13.5	50,555	86.5
Jackson	32,525	6,612	20.3	25,913	79.7
Jefferson	67,317	11,898	17.7	55,419	82.3
Knox	60,426	8,421	13.9	52,005	86.1
Lake	227,379	26,355	11.6	201,024	88.4
Lawrence	61,243	13,103	21.4	48,140	78.6
Licking	167,366	22,945	13.7	144,421	86.3
Logan	45,170	6,557	14.5	38,613	85.5
Lorain	296,570	43,876	14.8	252,694	85.2
Lucas	430,966	65,580	15.2	365,386	84.8
Madison	38,523	5,304	13.8	33,219	86.2
Mahoning	229,043	35,772	15.6	193,271	84.4
Marion	59,800	11,381	19.0	48,419	81.0

Source: Calculations based on U.S. Census Bureau, 2016 American Community Survey, Public Use Microdata Sample. Data represents the civilian, noninstitutional population. Based on a sample and subject to sampling variability.

Count of People with Disabilities for Ohio, by County: 2015



Percentage of People with Disabilities for Ohio, by County: 2015



Discussion

There are a number of concepts and factors which complicate the interpretation of the estimates presented in this report. These concerns affect all statistics from population-based surveys. The estimates included in this document should be interpreted the following limitations in mind and generalized with caution. In each point, a link to the U.S. Census Bureau website describing the limitation or concept in greater detail in the ACS has been provided (www.census.gov/programs-surveys/acs/).

- Statistics are based on a sample and subject to sample variation (a discussion of this topic can be found [here](#)).
- Statistics based on a sample may not fully represent the total U.S. population (a discussion of this topic can be found [here](#)).
- People responding to the ACS may be different than people not responding (a discussion of this topic can be found [here](#)).
- When people do not respond to all ACS questions their responses are created based on assignment or allocation (a discussion of this topic can be found [here](#)).

Additional resources for the ACS:

- Information on the disability questions can be found [here](#).
- The ACS design and methodology can be found [here](#).
- The ACS questionnaire and instructions can be found [here](#).

Definitions

Average—The sum of all of the values in a sample divided by the number of values in the sample.

Median—The middlemost value of a sample that separates the upper half of the values from the lower half of the values.

Prevalence—The proportion of the population with a particular status or condition. Prevalence is usually expressed as a percentage or a number of people per unit of the population.

Population—The total number of inhabitants in a defined geographic area including all races, classes, and groups.

Range—The difference between the largest and smallest values in a sample. In a sample, when the smallest value is subtracted from the largest value the resulting value is called the range.

Rehabilitation Research and Training Center on Disability Statistics and Demographics

Policymakers, program administrators, service providers, researchers, advocates for people with disabilities, and people with disabilities and their families need accessible, valid data/statistics to support their decisions related to policy improvements, program administration, service delivery, protection of civil rights, and major life activities. The StatsRRTC supports decision making through a variety of integrated research and outreach activities by (a) improving knowledge about and access to existing data, (b) generating the knowledge needed to improve future disability data collection, and (c) strengthening connections between the data from and regarding respondents, researchers, and decision makers. In this way, the Stats RRTC supports the improvement of service systems that advance the quality of life for people with disabilities.

Led by the University of New Hampshire, the StatsRRTC is a collaborative effort involving the following partners: American Association of People with Disabilities, Center for Essential Management Services, Council of State Administrators of Vocational Rehabilitation, Kessler Foundation, Mathematica Policy Research, and Public Health Institute. The StatsRRTC is funded by the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, Administration for Community Living, National Institute on Disability, Independent Living and Rehabilitation Research under grant number 90RT502201, from 2013–2018.

Employment Policy and Measurement Rehabilitation Research and Training Center

The EPM-RRTC generates and translates new information about disability employment policy and ways to measure the labor market experiences of people with disabilities. By improving the quality of available information about program interactions, policy options, and employment outcomes, the EPM-RRTC increases evidence-based advocacy and policymaking.

Led by the University of New Hampshire, the EPM-RRTC is a collaborative effort involving the following partners: Association of University Centers on Disability, Hunter College, Kessler Foundation, Mathematica Policy Research, and the University of Chicago. The EPM-RRTC is funded by the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, Administration for Community Living, National Institute on Disability, Independent Living and Rehabilitation Research under grant number 90RT503701, from 2015–2020.



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